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APPLICATION FOR UNITED STATES PATENT

**METHOD AND APPARATUS KIT FOR DEMONSTRATING ARCHIMEDES'
PRINCIPLE**

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METHOD AND APPARATUS KIT FOR DEMONSTRATING ARCHIMEDES' PRINCIPLE

BACKGROUND

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The present invention is in the field of science lab equipment. More specifically this invention relates to demonstrating a specific principle, particularly Archimedes' Principle.

When teaching scientific principles in a classroom setting, demonstrations 10 are a very helpful learning tool. Archimedes' principle states that a body wholly or partially immersed in a fluid will be buoyed up by a force equal to the weight of the fluid it displaces. A kit is desired which could demonstrate various aspects of Archimedes' principle, which would include almost everything needed to perform the demonstration, and which would be simple to use.

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SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

An apparatus kit for demonstrating Archimedes' principle comprises a tub for holding fluid, wherein the tub has sides, and further has an overflow spout, such that when a fluid level reaches the overflow spout, all additional fluid added to the 20 tub will flow out of the overflow spout; and a stable boat sized to float in the tub without touching the sides of the tub. The kit may further comprise a balance beam which can balance on a top edge of the tub sides, wherein the balance beam comprises a first end and a second end, wherein the first end has a first means for attaching weight, and the second end has a second means for 25 attaching a sample weight such that the sample weight attached to the second end will be submerged in the fluid in the tub when the balance beam is balancing on the top edge of the tub sides.

Further provided is a method for demonstrating Archimedes' principle showing buoyancy for a floating object, which comprises the steps of filling a tub 30 with a fluid to the point of overflow, wherein the tub has sides, and further has an overflow spout, such that when a fluid level reaches the overflow spout, all

additional fluid added to the tub will flow out of the overflow spout and will be designated as overflow fluid; placing an overflow catcher under the overflow spout to catch all overflow fluid; placing a boat in the tub, wherein the boat is a stable boat, sized to float in the tub without touching the sides of the tub; placing 5 weights into the boat, wherein the weights are not enough to make the boat sink; weighing the overflow fluid which has flowed into the overflow catcher as a result of placing the boat and weights in the fluid; and, comparing the weight of the overflow fluid to the combined weight of the boat plus the weights placed in the boat.

10 Further there is a method for demonstrating Archimedes' principle showing buoyancy for an object which does not float, comprising the steps of filling a tub with a fluid to the point of overflow, wherein the tub has sides and wherein the sides have a top edge, and wherein the tub further has an overflow spout, such that when a fluid level reaches the overflow spout, all additional fluid added to the 15 tub will flow out of the overflow spout and will be designated as overflow fluid; placing an overflow catcher under the overflow spout to catch all overflow fluid; placing a first sample weight into the fluid; weighing the overflow fluid which has flowed into the overflow catcher; balancing a balance beam on a top edge of the tub sides, wherein said balance beam comprises a first end and a second end, 20 wherein said first end has a first means for attaching weight, and said second end has a second means for attaching sample weight such that the sample weight attached to said second end will be submerged in the fluid in said tub when the balance beam is balancing on the edge of the tub; attaching the sample weight to the beam second end; attaching a counter weight or weights to the 25 beam first end, until the beam is again balanced on the top edge of the tub side; weighing the counter weights; and comparing the weight of the sample weight to the combined weight of the overflow fluid plus the weight of the counter weights.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIGURE 1 is an isometric view of an apparatus kit for demonstrating Archimedes' principle according to an aspect of the invention.

5 FIGURE 2 is an isometric view of an apparatus kit in use for demonstrating Archimedes' principle according to an aspect of the invention.

FIGURE 3 is an isometric view of an apparatus kit for demonstrating Archimedes' principle according to an aspect of the invention.

10 FIGURE 4 is an isometric view of an apparatus kit for demonstrating Archimedes' principle according to an aspect of the invention.

FIGURE 5 is an isometric view of a balance beam according to an aspect of the invention.

FIGURE 6 is a cross-section view from FIGURE 3, according to an aspect of the invention.

15 FIGURE 7 is a cross-section view from FIGURE 3, according to an aspect of the invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

20 Various aspects of the invention are presented in Figures 1-7 which are not drawn to scale and in which like components are numbered alike. Referring now

to Figures 1-2, according to an aspect of the invention, an apparatus kit 1 for demonstrating Archimedes' principle comprises a tub 10 for holding fluid wherein the tub 10 has sides 15, and a stable boat 20 sized to fit in the tub 10 without

25 touching the sides 15 of the tub 10. The tub 10 has an overflow spout 12, such that when a fluid level 14 reaches the overflow spout 12, all additional fluid added to the tub 10 or displaced by the boat 20 will flow out of the overflow spout 12.

This kit is useful for demonstrating buoyancy for a floating object.

According to a further aspect of the invention, the kit 1 further comprises

30 weights 22 which are sized to fit in the boat 20 without sinking the boat 20.

Referring now to figures 3-7, in another embodiment of the invention, an apparatus kit 1 for demonstrating Archimedes' principle comprises a tub 10 for holding fluid wherein the tub 10 has sides 15, and a balance beam 30. The tub 10 has an overflow spout 12, such that when a fluid level 14 reaches the overflow spout 12, all additional fluid added to the tub, or displaced by the boat 20, will flow out of the overflow spout 12. The tub 10 sides 15 have a top edge 16. The balance beam 30 can balance on a top edge 16 of the tub sides 15, and comprises a first end 32 and a second end 34, wherein the first end 32 has a first means 31 for attaching a counter weight 22 or weights, and the second end 34 has a second means 33 for attaching a sample weight 36. The beam 30 is configured such that the sample weight 36 attached to the second end 34 will be submerged in the fluid in the tub 10 when the balance beam 30 is balancing on an edge 16 of the tub 10 (see figure 7). The top edge 16 of the tub sides 15 may further comprise a fulcrum 18, for balancing the balance beam 30. This kit is useful for demonstrating buoyancy with objects that do not float.

According to another aspect of the invention, the first means 31 for attaching counter weight 22 to the first end 32 comprises a tray 37 hanging from a groove 38 in the first end 32.

In a preferred embodiment of the invention, the balance beam 30 further comprises an adjustment means 39, for adjusting the center of gravity of the balance beam 30, to allow the balance beam 30 to be balanced on the edge of the tub. According to a further aspect of the invention, the adjustment means 39 is an adjustment screw on the balance beam second end 34, which can be turned in or out.

The kit 1 may further comprise sample weights 36 of simple geometric shape, which can be attached to the balance beam second end 34. The simple geometric shape, such as a rectangular or circular extrusion, is useful because it allows for easier calculation of the volume of the sample weight. This is helpful because part of the demonstration may focus on the volume of water displaced.

According to a preferred embodiment of the invention, the two kits above could be combined into a kit which could be used for demonstrating Archimedes'

principle both for the buoyancy of a floating body, and the buoyancy for objects that do not float. This kit comprises a tub 10 for holding fluid wherein the tub 10 has sides 15 having a top edge 16, a stable boat 20 sized to float in the tub 10 without touching the sides 15, and a balance beam 30 which can balance on an 5 edge 16 of the tub sides 15. Each of these elements are the same as described above. According to a further aspect of this invention, the combined kit further comprises weights 22 which are sized to fit in the boat 20 without sinking the boat 20.

According to a further aspect of this embodiment, the first means 31 for 10 attaching counter weight 22 to the balance beam first end 32 comprises a tray 37 hanging from a groove 38 in the first end 32.

According to another aspect of this invention, the balance beam 30 further comprises an adjustment means 39, for adjusting the center of gravity of the balance beam 30, to allow the balance beam 30 to be balanced on an edge 16 of 15 the tub sides 15. According to a further aspect of this invention, this adjustment means 39 is an adjustment screw on the balance beam first end 32, which can be turned in or out.

Sample weights 36 of simple geometric shape may also be included in the kit according to an aspect of the invention. These sample weights should be 20 attachable to the balance beam second end 34 such that when attached, each sample weight 36 is submersed under the fluid 13 (when the tub 10 is full of fluid).

The top edge 16 of the tub sides 15 may further comprise a fulcrum 18 for balancing the balance beam 30.

25 According to a preferred embodiment of the invention, a method for demonstrating Archimedes' principle showing buoyancy for a floating object comprises the following steps. Fill a tub 10 with a fluid 13 to the point of overflow, wherein the tub 10 has sides 15, and further has an overflow spout 12, such that when a fluid level 14 reaches the overflow spout 12, all additional fluid 30 added to the tub 10 will flow out of the overflow spout 12 and be designated as overflow fluid 9. Next, place an overflow catcher 11 under the overflow spout 12

to catch all overflow fluid **9**. The overflow catcher **11** could be anything capable of holding fluid, with a top open enough to catch all the overflow. Two examples are a beaker or a cup.

Next, place a boat **20** in the tub **10**, wherein the boat **20** is a stable boat,
5 sized to float in the tub **10** without touching the sides **15** of the tub **10**. Then place weights **22** into the boat **20**, wherein the weights **22** are not enough to make the boat **20** sink.

Next, weigh the overflow fluid which has flowed into the overflow catcher **11**,
and compare the weight of the overflow fluid **9** to the combined weight of the boat
10 **20** plus the weights **22** placed in the boat **20**.

According to another aspect of the invention, a method for demonstrating Archimedes' principle showing buoyancy for an object which does not float comprises the following steps. Filling a tub **10** with a fluid to the point of overflow, wherein the tub **10** has sides **15** and wherein the sides **15** have a top edge **16**,
15 and further wherein the tub **10** has an overflow spout **12**, such that when a fluid level **14** reaches the overflow spout **12**, all additional fluid added to the tub will flow out of the overflow spout **12** and be designated as overflow fluid **9**. Then place an overflow catcher **11** under the overflow spout **12** to catch all overflow fluid **9**. Next place a sample weight **36** into the fluid **13**. Then weigh the overflow fluid **9** which has flowed into the overflow catcher **11**.

Next, balance a balance beam **30** on a top edge **16** of a tub side **15**. The balance beam **30** comprises a first end **32** and a second end **34**, wherein the first end **32** has a first means **31** for attaching weight **22**, and the second end **34** has a second means **33** for attaching a sample weight **36** such that the sample weight **36** attached to the second end **34** will be submerged in the fluid **13** in the tub **10** when the balance beam **30** is balancing on the top edge **16** of the tub side
25 **15**.

Then attach the sample weight **36** to the balance beam second end **34**. Next attach a counter weight or weights **22** to the balance beam first end **32**, until
30 the balance beam **30** is again balanced on the top edge **16** of the tub side **15**.

Weigh the counter weights **22**, and compare the weight of the sample weight **36** to the combined weight of the overflow fluid **9** plus the weight of the counter weights **22**.